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PART I.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE.

No. 15498—L. B. (P). 1625, dated 17th March 1902.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2, Sub-Section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, No. II of 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prohibit the holding of the jattras noted under (a) and the attendance of people from infected areas in the case of those noted under (b) in the Kolar District:—

(a)

No.	Name of jatra.	Where held.	Taluk.	Date	
				From	To
1	Nandi ..	Nandi ...	Chikballapur ..	8-3-1902	16-3-1902
2	Khandakkanahalli	Khandakkanahalli	Do ..	24-3-1902	27-3-1902

(b)

No.	Name of jatra.	Where held.	Taluk.	Date	
				From	To
1	Pattalammana	Varadanaikanhalli.	Sidlaghatta	13-4-1902	23-4-1902.
2	Gangadevi	Melur ..	Do ..	22-4-1902	29-4-1902.
3	Gangammana	Sadali ..	Do ..	29-4-1902	30-4-1902.

No. 15688—L. B. (P.) 1634, dated 21st March 1902.

It is hereby notified for general information that the places mentioned hereunder in the Districts of Hassan, Chitaldrug and Kolar, will be deemed to be infected areas for the purposes of the Regulation issued with Notifications Nos. 9383-Mis. F. 21-96 and 9384—Mis. F. 2196, dated the 10th February 1898, under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation :—

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Place.	Taluk.	Place.	Taluk.
1. Parsanahalli	Hassan.	3. Yalavari	Arsikere.
2. Goolinahalli.	Do		

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Rampur			Molakalmuru.
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KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar Town	Kolar.	7. Koluru	Srinivaspur.
2. Kotiganhalli	Do	8. Sidlaghatta Town	Sidlaghatta.
3. Gangapura	Do	9. Chikballapur Town	Chikballapur.
4. Begglihosahalli	Do	10. Malur Town	Malur.
5. Songondahalli	Do	11. Narsapur	Do
6. Srinivaspur Town	Srinivaspur.		

No. 16209—L. B. (P.) 1674, dated 2nd April 1902.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2, Sub-Section I, of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, No. II of 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prohibit persons from infected areas from attending the undermentioned jattras in the Mysore District, at the places and on the dates specified against each :—

Name of jatra.	Where held.	Taluk.	Date	
			From	To
Maralumantapotsava ..	Nanjangud ..	Nanjangud ..	19-4-02	
Pournowmi Rathotsava ..	Do ..	Do ..	22-4-02	
Kedanda Ramaswamy ...	Mirle ..	Yedatore ..	20-4-02	
Narayanaswamy utsava ..	Tonnur ..	French-Rocks Sub-Taluk.	14-4-02	19-4-02
Doddjatre ..	Biligiri Rangana-betta.	Yelandur ..	21-4-02	26-4-02
Hownadevammana ...	Gosale ..	T. Narsipur ...	16-4-02	30-4-02
Mahalakshmi Rathotsava ..	Kanambadi ..	Krishnarajpete	11-4-02	21-4-02
Kikkeriammana ...	Kikkeri ..	Do ..	15-4-02	18-4-02

No. 15865—L. F. 86-97, dated 26th March 1902.

The following is the list of villages within a radius of 5 miles of the Mysore City into which the Rules framed under the Village Sanitation Regulation, I of 1898, have been introduced :—

Serial No.	Name of hobli.	Name of village.	Serial No.	Name of hobli.	Name of village.
1	Navashahar ..	(1) Kasare.	16	Kudanahalli	(6) Gudamadanahalli.
2	Do ..	(2) Kalastavadi.	17	Do	(7) Ulanahalli.
3	Do ..	(3) Kamanakerehundi	18	Do	(8) Hosahundi.
4	Lingambudi ..	(1) Hebbalu.	19	Do	(9) Bhandipalya.
5	Do ..	(2) Hutagalli.	20	Varakodu	(1) Choranahalli.
6	Do ..	(3) Dattagalli.	21	Do	(2) Chikkanahalli.
7	Do ..	(4) Kukkarahalli.	22	Do	(3) Nadanahalli.
8	Do ..	(5) Malalavadi.	23	Do	(4) Yaraganahalli.
9	Do ..	(6) Yedahalli.	24	Do	(5) Satagalli.
10	Do ..	(7) Sakadevanapura.	25	Do	(6) Devanuru.
11	Kudanahalli ..	(1) Natchanahalli.	26	Do	(7) Bellavatta.
12	Do ..	(2) Kuppaluru.	27	Do	(8) Melahalli.
13	Do ..	(3) Gururu.	28	Do	(9) Madegowdanahalli.
14	Do ..	(4) Mandakalli.	29	Do	(10) Kyatamanahalli.
15	Do ..	(5) Marasetthalli.			

No. 15534—L. F. 82-96, dated 18th March 1902.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned lands and buildings are required for a public purpose, that is, for opening out Conservancy lanes in No. III. Division of the Bangalore City:—

No. of lane.	Serial No.	Name of lane or street.	Door No.	Name of owner.	Description of property.	Measurement.		Ankanams or Sq. yards.	Boundaries.			
						Length feet.	Breadth feet.		East.	West.	North.	South.
1	15	Subrahmanya's street.	15	Papaya	Mud roof	18½	5½+4½ =5	2½ ankanams	Venkatachala Bhatta's vacant land.	Remaining house	Kumbar Venkatappa's vacant land.	Subrahmanya's street
2	14		14	Venkatachala Bhatta	Vacant land	50	4½	4½	Subbanna's house	Papaya's house	Rama Sastri's back-yard and Kumbar Venkatappa's vacant land.	Do
3	13		13	Rama Sastri	Do	7	4½	79 S. yds.	Subbanna's house	Papaya's house	Rama Sastri's back-yard and Kumbar Venkatappa's vacant land.	Do
4	107	Kotige Veerabhadra's street.	107	Kumbar Venkatappa	Vacant	43½	15+4½ 2 =9½	14 S. yds.	Remaining house	K. Venkatappa's vacant land.	Ganesa Rao's house	Venkatachala Bhatta's land.
5	13		13	Ganesa Rao	Mud roof	29	7+3 =5	47 S. yds.	Remaining house	Remaining house	Subbanna's land	Papaya Venkatachala Bhatta's land.
6	8		8	Subbanna	Vacant	8½	9+10½ =9½	5 ankanams	Rama Sastri's land	Remaining house	Subbanna's land	Papaya Venkatachala Bhatta's land.
7	7	Kotige Veerabhadra's street.	7	Veerappa	Mud roof	16½	7 =7½	6½ S. yds.	Remaining house	K. Venkatappa and Subbanna's land.	Veerappa's house	Rama Sastri's vacant land.
8	6		6	Kalamma	Vacant	53	7	17 S. yds.	Remaining house	Remaining house	Veerappa's house	K. Venkatappa's house.
9	8		8	Subbanna	Vacant land	35	6½+8 =7½	3 ankanams	Ganesa Rao's house	Remaining house	Kalamma and Subbanna's houses.	Ganesa Rao's house.
									Remaining house	Remaining house	Kotige Veerabhadra's lane.	Subbanna's house.
									Veerappa's house	Remaining house	Subbanna's house	Kalamma's house.
									Do	Do	Kotige Veerabhadra's lane.	Kalamma's house.

Statement showing the lands and buildings required for a public purpose, &c.—*contd.*

No. of lane.	Serial No.	Name of Pette or street.	Door No.	Name of owner.	Description of property.	Measurement.		Ankanams or Sq. yards.	Boundaries.			
						Length feet.	Breadth feet.		East.	West.	North.	South.
Conservancy lane No. 2.	1	Subrahmanya's street.	9	Ollabhiya	Vacant	15	23	38½ S. yds.	Lukshmeenarayan Sastri's backyard.	New road	Srinivasa Sastri's vacant land.	Remaining house.
	2		8	Lukshmeenarayan Sastri	Do	8½	40	36½ S. yds.	Venkatramaiya's back-yard.	Ollabhiya's vacant land	Do	Do
	3		7	Venkatramiya	Do	8	8	7 S. yds.	Krishna Sastri's vacant land.	Lukshmeenarayan Sastri's vacant land.	Krishna Sastri's vacant land.	Do
	4		14	Srinivasa Sastri	Do	6½	48	34 S. yds.	Do	New road	Remaining house	Ollabhiya, L. Narayan Sastri's vacant land.
	5		15	Krishna Sastri	Do	12	40	53 S. yds.	Giriappa's house	Srinivasa Sastri's vacant land.	Do	Venkatramiya's house.
	6		28	Giriappa	Mud roof	12	34½	10½ ankanams	Street	Krishna Sastri's back-yard.	Do	Remaining house.
Conservancy lane No. 3.	1	Arzle Petta road.	180	Rangadasappa	Mud roof	12	23	38½ S. yds.	Do	Ranga Rao's house	Ali Nalikhani's house.	Remaining house.
	2		17	Ranga Rao	Vacant	12	11	12½ ankanams	Do	Do	Do	Do
	3		148	Munsiff Seshagiri Rao	Mud roof	12	18	26½ S. yds.	Shama Rao's house	Rangadasappa's house	Remaining house	Munsiff Seshagiri Rao's house.
	4		18	Lukshminarasimha Sastri brother of Sama Rao.	Vacant	7	16	12½ S. yds.	Do	Do	Ranga Rao's house	Remaining house.
	5		18	Lukshminarasimha Sastri brother of Sama Rao.	Vacant	12	21	28 S. yds.	Do	Do	Do	Do
	6		8	Subbaiya	Tiled house	10	8	32 S. yds.	Subbaiya's house	Back-yards of Ranga Rao and Seshagiri Rao.	Remaining house	Seshagiri Rao's back-yard and Subbanua's house.
						10	19	3 ankanams	Bapu, Rachevendra-char's house.	Shama Rao's house	Gurugalam Samanna's back-yard.	Remaining house.

6	10	Raghu pathi Sastri, claimant Gurugelana Samanna.	Vacant	120	27	33 1/2 S. yds.	Raghu pathi Sastri's vacant land.	Shama Rao's vacant land.	Remaining house.	Subbaya's house.
7	21	Subba Rao	Do	12	26	3 1/2 S. yds.	Raja Rao's house	G. Raghu pathi Sastri's vacant land.	Do	Magadappa's house.
8	20	Raghu pathi Sastri	Do	12	12	16 S. yds.	Subba Rao's vacant land.	G. Samanna's house	Do	Itaghavendrachari's house.
9	21	Subba Rao	Do	12	15	24 S. yds.	Raja Rao's house	Raghu pathi Sastri's vacant land.	Do	Magadappa's house.
10	22	Raja Rao	Mud roof	12	21	6 1/2 unknown	Subbaya's vacant land.	Subba Rao's vacant land.	Do	Seenappa's house.
11	23	Blackara Pondichari Subbaya.	Do	12	28	37 1/2 S. yds.	New road	Raja Rao's house	Do	Do
1	178 182	Akkiseti Nanjundaiya	Mud roof	5	6	3 1/2 unknown				
			Do	14	11					
			Vacant	23	15		Drain	Remaining house	Nagappa's vacant land.	Street.
			Do	5	9	51 1/2 S. yds.				
			Do	7	8					
			Do	2	6					
2	183	Nagappa	Vacant	58	8	47 S. yds.	Do	Do vacant	M. Nanjundaiya's vacant land.	Akkiseti Nanjundaiya's house.
3	184	Mancho pathi Nanjundaiya	Do	49	15	82 S. yds.	Do	Do	Raja Nanjundaiya's house.	Nagappa's vacant land.
4	419	Raja Nanjundaiya	Do	10	8	9 S. yds.	Do	Do	Siddappa's house	Mancheppalli Nanjundaiya's vacant land
5	186	Siddappa	Mud roof	12	9	6 unknown	Do	Do house	Siddappa's house	Mancheppalli Nanjundaiya's vacant land
6	187	Mariappa	Vacant	31	5	17 S. yds.	Do	Do	Mariappa's house	Raja Nanjundaiya's house.
			Mud roof	31	10	7 1/2 unknown	Do	Do	Virappa's vacant land.	Siddappa's house.
7	185	Virappa	Vacant	19	7	14 1/2 S. yds.	Do	Do	Virappa's vacant land.	Mariappa's house.
8	188	Mariappa	Do	23	14	36 S. yds.	Do	Do vacant land.	Mariappa's vacant land	Virappa's vacant land
9	191	Nagappa	Mud roof	32	10	8 unknown	Do	Do	Yellappa's vacant land.	Mariappa's vacant land
			Vacant	32	5	18 S. yds.	Do	Do house		

Statement showing the lands and buildings required for a public purpose, &c.—*contd.*

No. of lane.	Serial No.	Name of owner.	Description of property.	Measurement.		Ankanams or Sq. yards.	Boundaries.					
				Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.		East.	West.	North.	South.		
10	192	Yellappa	Vacant	20	14	31 S. yds.	Drain	...	Remaining house	...	Yellappa's vacant land.	Mariappa's vacant land
11	191	Yellappa	Mud roof	19	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams	Do	...	Do	...	Tirukappa's house	Yellappa's house.
12	195	Tirukappa	Vacant	18	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. yds.	Do	...	Do	...	Mariappa's vacant land.	do
13	195	Mariappa	Do	15	13	22 S. yds.	Do	...	Do	...	Ramakrishna Rao's house.	Tirukappa's house.
14	196	Ramakrishna Rao	Mud roof	9	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams	Do	...	Do	...	Sakharanna's vacant land	Mariappa's house.
15	197	Sakharanna	Vacant	11	6	33 S. yds.	Do	...	Do	...	Muddappa's house	Ramakrishna Rao's house.
16	198	Muddappa	Vacant	29	10	32 S. yds.	Do	...	Do	...	Mallanna's vacant land.	Sakharanna's vacant land.
17	199	Mallanna	Mud roof	5	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams	Do	...	Do	...	Nanjappa's vacant land.	Muddappa's house.
18	200	Nanjappa	Do	4	11	10 S. yds.	Do	...	Do	...	Subbaisetty's house.	Nanjappa's vacant land.
19	201	Timoniya	Do	8	3	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. yds.	Do	...	Do	...	P. Nanjundappa's house.	Nanjappa's vacant land.

No.	Name of the land.	Mud roof	Area	Remarks	Taluk	Committee	Remarks	Taluk	Committee	Remarks
20	Nanjundasetti	Mud roof	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Nanjundaiya	Vacant land	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
419	Nanjundaiya	Mud roof	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vacant	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Rajappa	Mud roof	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vacant	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	Venkatamma	Do	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	Hannanthappa	Mud roof	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vacant	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Muniyellappa	Mud roof	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vacant	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vacant	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mud roof	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vacant	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tomikhanu Petta.

Arki Petta road.

Statement showing the lands and buildings required for a public purpose, &c.—*contd.*

No. of line.	Serial No.	Name of Plot or Street.	Name of owner.	Description of property.	Measurement.		Akanams or Sq. yards.	Boundaries.			
					Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.		East.	West.	North.	South.
2	139		Hanumanthappa	Vacant	24	7	18½ S. yds.	Venkatappa's vacant site.	Remaining house	Nagamma's house	Muniyappa's house.
3	140		Kempakka	Do	33	13	47½ S. yds.	Wall of the rivvy belongs to this house.	Nagamma and others house.	Babanna's house	Rachappa's vacant site.
4	138-2		Muniappa	Do	35	2	6½ S. yds.	Kempakka's vacant land.	Remaining portion	Hanumanthappa's vacant land.	Chennasandra Muniyappa's house.
5	5		Yathirajappa	Mud roof	26	2½	1½ akanams	} Remaining house	Channasandra Muniyappa's house.	Kempakka's vacant land.	Sottappa's vacant land.
6	6		Settappa	Vacant land	43	12½	5½ S. yds.		Do	Channasandra Muniyappa's vacant land.	Giriyanamma's backyard.
7	136		Channasandra Muniyappa	Vacant	12	8	14 S. yds.	Do	Remaining house	Muniappa's house	Settappa's vacant land.
8	7		Girianna	Do	8	4	12½ S. yds.	Yathirajappa's house	Achamma's backyard.	Sottappa's backyard	Narasimhaachar's backyard.
9	135		Achamma	Do	39	6	26 S. yds.	Remaining house	Remaining backyard	C. Muniappa's house	Do
10	8-9		Narasimhaachar	Do	40	15	66½ S. yds.	C. Muniappa, Settappa, Giriappa's backyards.	Muniyappa and Muniyappa's house.	Giriappa and Achamma's backyard	Hakem Issoof Sahab's backyard.
11	10		Hakem Issoof Sahab	Do	32	15	53½ S. yds.	Remaining house	Venkatappa's house	Narasimhaachar's backyard.	Thimmaiya's backyard.
12	12		Thimmaiya	Do	23	10	39 S. yds.	Do	Remaining house	Venkatappa's house	Kutubam Muniyappa's house.
13	129		Muniappa	Mud roof	12	5	1½ akanams	} Venkatasamy's house	Remaining house	Thimmaiya's backyard.	Road.
14	143		Venkatappa	Vacant	51	15	85 S. yds.		Remaining backyard	Hanumanthappa's vacant land.	Kempakka's vacant land.

Statement showing the lands and buildings required for a public purpose, etc.—*contd.*

No. of lane.	Number.	Name of Peto or street.	Door No.	Name of owner.	Description of property.	Measurement.		Ankanams or Sq. yards.	Boundaries.			
						Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.		East.	West.	North.	South.
Conservancy lane No. 7.	1	Mannavathi Peto.	125	Akka Setty	Vacant land	37	17	629	Giri Sastry's house	Remaining portion of house.	Lane	Ramanna's backyard and Ranganna's house.
	2		...	Rama	Do	91	20	1820	...	...	...	...
	3		64	Ranganna	Mud roof	42	7	294	Agasara Annayya's house	Remaining of vacant land	Akka Setty's waste site...	Ranganna's house.
Conservancy lane No. 8.	1	Jamkhana Peto.	23	Chaluviah	Vacant land	42	8	336	Chennappa and Subbarayappa's house.	Remaining portion of house.	Rama's backyard	Lane.
	2		10	Balamma	Mud roof	8	18½	143	...	Remaining house	Street and Balamma's house.	Remaining house.
	3		9	Purushothama Ramaiya.	Vacant	9	8½	784	...	Do	Purushothama Ramaiya's house.	Cheluvaiya's house.
Conservancy lane No. 8.	4	Jamkhana Peto.	8	Thayamma	Mud roof	48	6½	300	...	Do	Thayamma's house	Balamma's house.
	5		7	Savanda Setty	Vacant	28	8	224	...	Do	Savanda Setty's house	Purushothama Ramaiya's house.
	6		6	Puttamma	Mud roof	14½	7	200	...	Do	Puttamma's house	Thayamma's house.
Conservancy lane No. 8.	7	Jamkhana Peto.	42	Setty Ramayya	Vacant	12	8½	564	...	Do	...	...
	8		423	Huseinkhan's Mahan	Vacant	108	15	1620	...	Do	Tirumalaya's vacant site	Savanda Setty's house.
	9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do	Street	Remaining house.

Statement showing the lands and buildings required for a public purpose, &c.—contd.

No. of lane.	Serial No.	Name of Peto or street.	Door No.	Name of owner.	Description of property.	Measurement.		Ankanams or Sq. yards.	Boundaries.			
						Length feet.	Breadth feet.		East.	West.	North.	South.
1	424	Jankhananda Patta.		Ramaya	Mud roof	5	21	11½ ankanams	Drain	Remaining house	Road	Manisamy's house.
					Do	18½	11½					
					Do	10	14					
					Vacant	18½	3½	7½ S. yds.				
2	3			Manisamy	Do	34	10	38 S. yds.				
					Mud roof	34	4½	4 ankanams	Do	Do	Ramaya's house	Seshappa's house.
				Seshappa	Vacant	6½	5	3½ S. yds.				
					Mud roof	6½	6½		Government vacant land.	Do	Manisamy's house	Anneppal's house.
3	17			Anneppa	Do	15	6	5 ankanams				
					Do	15	5					
					Vacant	40	11½	51 S. yds.	Do	Do	Seshappa's house	Krishnappa's house.
				Krishnappa	Do	30½	8	27 S. yds.	Do	Do	Anneppa's house	Subbaiya's house.
4	18				Do	22	9	4½ ankanams	Do	Do	Krishnappa's house	Anneppa's house.
				Subbaiya	Mud roof	27	3	2 ankanams	Do	Do	Sooraya's house	Veerappa's house.
				Girisa, claimant Venkatachala Ghetty.	Do	10	3	1½ ankanams	Do	Do	Girisa's house	Soorappa's house.
				Veerappa	Do	14	3	2½ ankanams	Do	Do	Veerappa's house	Street.
5	22			Surappa	Do	26	4½					
					Vacant land	10	8½	25½ S. yds.	Lane			
				Raghunathappa	Do	15	9½					
					Mud roof	35	9	14½ ankanams		Do	Lane	Hassun Saib's lane.
6	29				Do	24	11					
					Do	19	6½	3 ankanams	Government vacant land.	Do	Raghunathappa's house	Lane.
				Hassun Saib	Do	23	11	28 S. yds.				
					Vacant							

Conservancy lane No. 9.

Conservancy lane No. 10.

No.	Conservancy lane No.	Owner	Area (S. yds.)	Remarks
33	Krishnappa	Mud roof	8½	Drain.
29	Ramachandra Rao	Do	11	Hassan Saib's house
118	Krishnappa	Do	13	Do
80	Panganur Venkatappa	Vacant	12	Do
31-2	Galli Venkatappa	Do	8	Do
31	Perandevamma	Do	11	Do
32	Peethambarappa	Do	3½	Do
33	Siddappa	Do	10	Do
34	Dhondale Doddla Muniyappa	Do	11	Do
71	Venkappa	Do	11	Do
8-9	Rangachar	Do	12	Do
12	Setty Govindappa	Do	8	Do
13	Sulegai Sirasa	Do	7	Do
14	Ramusa	Do	7	Do

Statement showing the lands and buildings required for a public purpose, &c.—could.

No. of lane.	Serial No.	Name of Plot or sect.	Door No.	Name of owner.	Description of property.	Measurement.		Ankanams or Sq. yards.	Boundaries.			
						Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.		East.	West.	North.	South.
6	15	Venkappa	...	...	Mud roof	11	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams	Magaji Hanumanth's house.	Hanumanth's house...	Street	Remaining house.
					Vacant land	4	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. yds.				
					Do	13	6					
7	16	Magaji Kandusa	...	...	Mud roof	9	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ankanams	Magaji Ramusa's house	Venkappa's house	Dondale Krishnappa's house.	Do
					Vacant	6	14	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ S. yards				
					Do	15	2					
8	17	Ramusa son of Magaji Kandusa.	...	...	Do	11	6	15 S. yds.	Meesa Venkappa's house.	Magaji Hanumanth's house.	Krishnappa's house	Do
					Do	4	6					
					Do	15	21		New road	Ramusa's house	Ramusa's house	Do
9	27	Venkappa	...	...	Mud roof	10	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams				
					...	10+0						
					Mud roof	2	44	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams	Achamma's house	Gopala Sastri's house...	New road	Street.
1	30	Seshaiya	...	...	Vacant land	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. yds.				
					Do	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	6 S. yds.	Subbanna's house	Seshaiya's house	Street	Remaining house.
					Mud roof	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ +2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams				
2	31	Achamma, Martigager Gopala Sastri.	...	...	Terraced building...	9+5	27	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams	Street	House No. 31	Do	Do
					Vacant	8+9	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. yds.				
					...	2						
3	32	Purana Seshachar	...	...	Vacant land	24	15	480 yds.	Remaining house	Subanna's house	Do	Yazman Chinnappa's house.
					Mud roof	40	15+19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ankanams				
					...	2	2					

Conservancy lane No. 12—could.

Conservancy lane No. 13.

[illegible]

No. 15874—Mis. 2251, dated 26th March 1902.

In supersession of the papers published with Government Notification No. 7548—Mis. 1600 dated 29th November 1900, the following Memorandum relating to the importation of dogs into Great Britain, is published for general information :—

No. 4 (Revenue), dated the 3rd January 1902.

From—The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

With reference to my Despatch No. 151, dated 30th August 1900, transmitting copies of a Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture relating to the importation of dogs into this country, I forward copy of a further letter from the Board on the subject with enclosures as marginally noted.

Dated 12th December 1901.

800 copies of Order of 12th December 1901.

300 copies of Memorandum.

500 copies of leaflet.

By Book Post.

2. I invite your attention in particular to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Board's letter, suggesting that information on the subject should be circulated in the various military stations in India, and that copies of previous regulations on the subject should be destroyed.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, S. W.,
12th December 1901.

No. A.-9443—1901.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to advert to their letters of the 4th March 1899 and the 10th August 1900 on the subject of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 and the Memoranda issued thereunder, and I am to say that in view of the fact that rabies, whilst very prevalent abroad, is believed to have been finally eradicated in the United Kingdom, it has been considered a favourable opportunity to issue regulations which, although not differing in character from those at present in force in so far as they require all dogs landed from abroad to undergo a period of quarantine, yet lay down more specific and stringent rules on the subject.

I am accordingly to forward to you (under separate cover) 500 copies of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1901, and of a Memorandum and 1,000 copies of a leaflet thereon, and to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary of State to give directions, as, on previous occasions, for the transmission of copies to His Excellency the Governor General of India, and to Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay, for the information of those concerned. As indicated in their letter of the 4th March 1899 referred to, the Board think it especially desirable that information on this subject should be circulated in the various military stations in India.

The Regulations previously issued under the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 will cease to have effect on the 1st proximo and it would be convenient that all copies of the Order, and of the Memorandum thereon, No. A.-160—A., dated the 8th August 1900, should now be destroyed. It will be observed, however, that the new Order will not have full effect prior to the 15th March next, and in the meantime the landing of dogs, other than performing dogs, which are intended to be kept in this country, will be authorized on conditions substantially the same as those which have hitherto obtained.

I may add for the information of Lord George Hamilton that from and after the 21st instant all restrictions will be removed on the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from Ireland.

I am, etc.,
T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office,
St. James's Park, S. W.

(6396.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 12TH DECEMBER 1901.)

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Restriction on Importation of Dogs.

1. An imported dog, that is to say, a dog brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorized by a license of the Board previously obtained, and when landed it shall be subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the conditions inserted in any license authorizing its landing.

Detention and Isolation of Imported Dogs.

2.—(1) An imported dog shall, for a period of six calendar months after its landing, be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, and such premises are in this Order referred to as the "place of detention."

(2) During the said period the dog shall not be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a license of the Board authorizing such movement.

(3) This Article shall not apply to (a) an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be a *bona fide* performing dog; or (b) to an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing; but every such dog shall be subject to the other Articles of this Order.

This Article shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and two.

Conditions of License.

The Board may insert in any license granted by them under this Order authorizing the exportation of an imported dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the purposes:—

(i) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog so far as the dog is not prescribed and regulated by this Order;

(ii) for prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog shall be detained and isolated;

(iii) for regulating the movement of the dog to the place of detention, or vessel for exportation and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of six calendar months after its landing, or until its exportation, as the case may be;

(iv) for prescribing the confinement of the dog in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle during the movement of the dog by railway, or along a highway or thoroughfare;

(v) for prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog;

(vi) for prescribing the muzzling of the dog;

(vii) for prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog and the persons by whom and to whom the notice is to be given; and

(viii) for prescribing the production of a license for inspection by an officer of the Board, or constable, or officer of Customs.

Notice of Detention in case of Illegal Landing.

4.—(1) Where an imported dog has been landed in contravention of this Order or of any Order hereby revoked, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to the owner or person in charge of the dog requiring that, within a time specified in such notice, the dog shall be moved (a) to a vessel for exportation, or (b) to a place of detention for the purpose of detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of such notice.

(2) Such provisions may be inserted in the notice as the Board may think necessary or desirable for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding Article.

(3) A notice under this Article may, subject to any instructions issued by the Board, be given by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Withdrawal of License in cases of Default.

5.—(1) If the owner or person in charge of an imported dog is convicted of an offence under this Order in relation to the dog, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to such owner or person in charge, requiring him to move the dog to a vessel for exportation within a time specified in such notice.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Re-landing prohibited of Imported Dogs moved to Vessels for Exportation.

6. An imported dog which has been moved to a vessel for exportation in accordance with a license or notice under this Order shall not be re-landed in Great Britain without a license of the Board authorizing such landing.

Seizure of Dogs in case of Default.

7.—(1) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated as required by this Order or by the conditions or provisions of any license or notice thereunder, an Inspector of the Board

may seize the dog and thereupon the Board shall detain and isolate it at the place of detention specified in the license or notice, or any other place of detention selected by them in accordance with the requirements of this Order or the said conditions or provisions.

(2) If the owner of the dog does not, within ten days after the expiration of the period of detention specified in this Order or in the license or notice, claim the said dog from the Board and pay to them their expenses of detaining and isolating the dog, the Board may destroy or otherwise dispose of the dog as they think expedient.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

8.—(1) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1864 in respect of an offence against that Act.

(2) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Detention of Dogs on Vessels in Port.

9.—(1) Every dog to which this Article applies shall at all times while on board in any port in Great Britain be—

(a) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the muzzle to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or

(b) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape.

(2) If any dog to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall apply to every imported dog which is not accompanied by a license issued by the Board authorizing the landing of such dog in Great Britain.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

10. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely) :—

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

11. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

12.—(1) If a dog is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If a dog is not secured, muzzled, or confined as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the master of any vessel on board which the dog is or has been carried to Great Britain, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If the owner or person in charge of a dog fails to give, produce, or do any notice, license, or thing which by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, he is required to give, produce, or do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

13.—(1) The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under any Order hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, any Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

(2) A license granted under any Order hereby revoked shall, from and after the commencement of this Order, have effect as if it had been granted under this Order, and may be enforced accordingly.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Master” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

15. Except where otherwise expressed this Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

16. This Order (except Article 2 thereof) shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one.

L.S.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5611	7th May 1897	The Importation of Dogs Order 1897.
5810	14th June 1898	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1898.
6194	5th December 1900	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1900.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

The Board of Agriculture desire to draw the attention of Local authorities and of the public generally to the provisions of this Order, which regulates the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from any country except Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

This Order, which consolidates and amends the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 and the Orders amending it, takes effect from the 1st of January 1902, except as to Article 2 which is particularly referred to hereafter. It will be observed that no imported dog is allowed to be landed in Great Britain without a license of the Board of Agriculture obtained previous to landing.

Until the 15th March next, the landing of dogs will be authorized under substantially the same conditions as to detention and isolation as have hitherto obtained. After the 15th March the landing of dogs will be subject to Article 2 of the Order, which expressly provides that every imported dog must be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, for a period of six calendar months, during which period the dog may not be moved from the place of detention except as provided in that Article. This Article does not apply in the case of an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours, or of a performing dog, with regard to the detention and isolation of which special conditions will be imposed by the license authorizing its landing.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSES.

The Board may insert in any license granted by them authorizing the landing of an imported dog, such further conditions as they think necessary or desirable for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog, upon the place of detention authorized in the license, or for any of the purposes set forth in Article 3 of the Order.

Every dog which is brought to Great Britain from any other country except Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and which is not accompanied by a license issued by the Board of Agriculture authorizing the landing of the dog in Great Britain must at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be (a) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent the dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or (b) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape. And if any such dog die, or be lost from such a vessel, the person in charge of the dog is required forthwith to give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

The Memorandum A.-160—A. as to the importation of Dogs into Great Britain from abroad, dated the 8th August 1900, will cease to have effect when Article 2 of this Order comes into operation.

In order that as little inconvenience as possible may be caused in the enforcement of the Order, the Board trust that local authorities will assist them by taking steps to make its contents known as widely as possible in their districts.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

4, WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S. W.,
The 12th December 1901.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Importation of Dogs into Great Britain.

On and after the 1st day of January 1902, the landing in Great Britain of dogs from abroad will only be permitted subject to the provisions of the Importation of dogs Order of 1901, which in effect requires that after the 15th of March next every imported dog shall be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing.

Until the 15th of March next dogs will be allowed to land upon conditions substantially the same as at present.

The disease of rabies having ceased to exist both in Great Britain and in Ireland, it has become of the utmost importance that the most effective steps should be taken to prevent its re-introduction from abroad, and the Board have felt it incumbent upon them, in the interests of dog-owners in this country, to amend their regulations in the manner above described, and to warn persons who may propose to travel that after the abovementioned date the isolation and detention of dogs on the private premises of their owners can no longer be sanctioned.

By the Dogs (Landing from Ireland) Revocation Order of 1901, the restrictions on the movement of dogs between Ireland and Great Britain have been removed.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
4, WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S. W.,
December 1901.

No.

Copy forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations (except Madras and Bombay), in continuation of Home Department endorsement Nos. 2745—2752, dated 11th October 1900, for information and such action as may be necessary.

No.

Copx forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, in continuation of Home Department endorsement Nos. 2753—2758, dated 11th October 1900, for information and such action as may be necessary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(PUBLIC);

Calcutta, the February 1902.

By order,

A. WILLIAMS,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 15934—G. F. 48-92, dated 27th March 1902.

It is hereby notified for general information that the 3rd Class combined (Post and Telegraph) office at Chikmagalur was raised to 2nd Class from the forenoon of 1st March 1902.

2. The working hours of the office now are as follows:—

Week-days—7 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Sundays and Holidays—7 A.M. to 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 9 P.M.

No. 16114—G. F. 267-92, dated 31st March 1902.

Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 176, dated the 31st December 1875 the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the said Act, the Government of Mysore are pleased—

(a) to grant license to the Revd. Ernest Vosper Paget of the Wesleyan Mission to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore and outside the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and

(b) to license the said Revd. Ernest Vosper Paget to grant certificates of marriage within the said territories between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

No. 16155—Mis. 2285, dated 1st April 1902.

Rai Bahadur Mr. Muthanna, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government, Forest Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd December 1901.

No. 16204—J. 1404, dated 2nd April 1902.

Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. N. Gopaliengar, Acting Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, in charge of the Taluks of Channarayana, Magadi and Kankanahalli and the Closepet Sub-Taluk, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

SALE OF TODDY SHOPS FOR 1902-03.

Notification No. 14854—Ex F. 7-1901, dated Bangalore, 7th March 1902.

1. It is hereby notified by the Government of Mysore that the exclusive privilege of selling toddy in each shop or group of shops specified in the appended Schedule for one year, beginning with 1st July 1902 and ending with 30th June 1903, will be put up to public auction at upset prices by the respective Deputy Commissioners or by Revenue Sub-Division Officers or Divisional Officers of the Excise Department or Assistant Commissioners specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose, on the dates mentioned in the said Schedule, and at the respective Taluk kasbas, and will be knocked down to the bidder offering the highest amount of rent for the aforesaid privilege. If the sales are not completed on above named days, they will be continued on the next following days. The licensee is not required to make any additional payment on account of local cess. The Officer conducting the sale shall be at liberty to revise, when necessary, the grouping of shops as specified in the Schedule hereto appended, and to accept or reject any bid at discretion, or to sell the said privilege in any particular case, by means of tenders or by private negotiation, or to sell the privilege in any Coffee Estate to the planter for a fixed amount not less than Rs. 12 per shop. The shops in alienated villages shall be separately sold, and the amounts connected therewith shall be shown in the accounts under a distinct head. The sale in every case shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth and shall, unless revised by the Government, take effect upon formal confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner. Should there be no bid above the upset price, the officer conducting the sale may lower the upset price at discretion. The condition and character of intending bidders may be enquired into, and the officer conducting the sale may, at the time of sale, refuse to receive the necessary deposit, which gives the right to bid, from persons regarding whom the

result of such enquiries is not satisfactory. No former licensee who has been guilty of infringement of the terms of his license or of the Excise Laws in force, shall be entitled to bid. The officer conducting the sale shall not be bound to accept the highest bid, should he consider it to be so extravagantly high as to afford apprehension of the licensee breaking down.

2. Parties intending to bid must attend either in person or by duly authorized agents; and no person shall be permitted to bid either on his own behalf or on account of any one else until he has made a deposit of Rs. 10, in the case of individual shops, or Rs. 25 in the case of groups of shops, or such other reasonable amount as may be fixed by the officer conducting the sale. Such deposits will be returned at the close of the sale.

3. The successful bidder must, on the exclusive privilege being knocked down to him, and before the next shop or group of shops is put up for sale, deposit a sum equal to one-twenty-fourth part of his bid for the year, that is to say, one-half of the monthly rent; and within fifteen days of the confirmation of the sale by the Deputy Commissioner being notified to him in writing, he must deposit such further sum as, with the former deposit, will make up an aggregate sum equal to three months' rent. Within ten days after the expiry of the period allowed for making the deposit, the purchaser of the exclusive privilege shall execute an agreement binding himself and so much of his movable and immovable property as may be deemed sufficient, to observe the conditions hereinafter set forth, as well as those specified in the license to be issued to him; and his surety, if any has been accepted under the next following para, shall execute a bond in the prescribed form binding himself and so much of his movable and immovable property as may be deemed sufficient by the Deputy Commissioner, for the due fulfilment by the purchaser of the terms of his agreement. If default is made in making the deposit or deposits or in executing the agreement or the security bond, if any, within the time allowed therefor by this para, the exclusive privilege shall be forthwith re-sold or otherwise disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit to the Government any deposit or deposits already made by him, and shall further be liable to make good any loss by the re-sale or other disposal, but shall not be entitled to any gain by the re-sale or other disposal. In the case of the purchaser's death after the confirmation of the sale, it will be binding on his heirs or assigns.

4. The deposit made under the preceding para shall be either in cash or in Government of India Securities or Mysore Debentures duly endorsed in favor of the Deputy Commissioner. Provided that in lieu of a deposit of three months' rent as above, the Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, allow any purchaser to deposit one month's rent as above, and to furnish approved personal security for an amount equal to four months' rent or to deposit two months' rent and to furnish personal security for an amount equal to three months' rent. In all cases where the monthly rent does not exceed Rs. 10, a cash deposit equal to three months' rent shall invariably be taken, and no personal security shall be demanded or accepted. If the purchaser shall be found to be a foreigner having no property in the Mysore State, or to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required to deposit twice the prescribed sum or to get a surety or sureties, residents of and possessing property in the Mysore State, to execute a security bond for the due payment of all monies that may become due by him under the terms of the contract.

5. As soon as the agreements and bonds have been executed, the Deputy Commissioner will issue a license in the prescribed form, assigning to the purchaser the exclusive privilege referred to therein, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) For the supply of toddy to his shops, the licensee shall have the privilege of obtaining, subject to Tree-tax Rules, toddy-yielding trees in the groves assigned to his shop or group of shops; and he shall be at liberty to manufacture toddy from the trees in private lands, under private arrangements between himself and the owners of such lands. He may purchase toddy from any licensed toddy shop-keeper on application to the Inspector, who will grant the necessary permits on proof of the necessity for the same.

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(2) The exclusive privilege shall extend to the sale of date, palmyra, cocoanut, bagani, and dadasal toddy. But in tracts where both date and bagani toddy shops exist, the licensee of the date toddy shop shall not tap bagani trees, and the licensee of the bagani toddy shop shall not tap date trees; but both licensees can tap any of the other palm trees named above.

(3) The amount of rent shall be payable into the local Government Treasuries on printed chellans furnished for the purpose by Government, in equal monthly instalments commencing from 1st July 1902. But if the amount of annual rent for any shop does not exceed Rs. 5, the whole of it shall be paid in the first instalment. Each instalment shall be regarded as the rent for the month in respect of which it is payable. Each month's rent shall be payable on or before the 20th of the same month. If default is made, the Amildar may, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, by record in writing, cancel the license, order the forfeiture of all deposits made by the defaulter, and proceed to re-sell or otherwise dispose of the shop or group of shops at the defaulter's risk, as soon after the last day of the month as may be possible. Provided, however, that instead of re-selling the same as above, the Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, direct the Amildar to issue licenses to sub-vendors or vendors under the defaulting licensee for rents, the aggregate of which is not less than the rent the defaulting licensee had agreed to pay.

(4) The deposit made by the licensee shall be taken in payment of the instalment due in the last month or months of the period of the license. All arrears and deficits payable by a licensee shall, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, be recoverable from him or his surety, under the rules in force for the recovery of land revenue. Interest shall be calculated on all arrears from the date of default and on deficits from the date of re-sale.

(5) If the Deputy Commissioner does not confirm the re-sale, he may make such other arrangements as may appear advisable for the remainder of the period of the license, in which case he shall serve a notice on the defaulting licensee, informing him of the nature of the arrangements made.

(6) Toddy shall not be sold to the public at less than the retail rates specified in the appended schedule.

(7) The toddy shall be sold pure as drawn from trees, and shall not be adulterated or diluted in any manner in the shops, or depôts, if any.

(8) If the licensee of a group of shops wishes to establish a depôt for depositing toddy required for distribution to his shops, he shall obtain a license for it in the prescribed form. The licensee of the depôt shall keep true accounts of the quantity of toddy received in the depôt and issued to the shops. The passes issued with the toddy transported, shall be subject to examination and check by the officers authorized on this behalf.

(9) Toddy shall not be sold except in shops duly licensed by the Deputy Commissioner in the prescribed form, and no new shops shall be opened without the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner. Tree-foot sales or sales in the open, or the disposal of toddy in any other manner unauthorized by the Rules, are strictly prohibited. Provided, however, that in bagani tracts, the licensee who has purchased the right of vend of bagani toddy, may permit the tapping of bagani trees for domestic consumption, as well as for sale within the limits of the village purchased by him. The licensee of each shop will be required to keep an account of the receipts and expenditure of toddy in his shop.

(10) The Deputy Commissioner may, whenever he thinks fit, direct any shop or shops to be closed, or permit transfers of shops from one place to another within two hundred yards of the original sanctioned site. A sufficient supply of toddy shall be maintained in all sanctioned shops.

(11) The licensee shall not, during the term of the license, have any interest in the exclusive privilege of vending arrack within the taluk in which his shop is situated, nor permit any person having interest in the exclusive privilege of vending arrack in the taluk, to hold any share or interest in his exclusive privilege of selling

toddy; nor shall he, during the term of his license, without the written permission of the Excise Commissioner, have any interest, direct or indirect, in any toddy shop or farm outside the Territories of Mysore.

(12) The licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Excise law and rules thereunder for the time being in force and by the terms and conditions of the license. The licensee shall use such measures of capacity as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government, and provide himself with permits for the transport of toddy. Printed forms of permits may be purchased from Excise officers.

(13) The license shall not be transferable, except with the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

6. (1) Tree-tapping licenses in the prescribed form shall be issued on the application—

- (a) of licensed toddy shop-keepers or of their duly authorized agents,
- (b) of toddy shop-keepers in British Territory desirous of obtaining toddy from trees growing in the Mysore Territory but free from payment to the Mysore Government of the Tree-tax prescribed in clause 9 below, and
- (c) of tree-owners in coffee estates, hittals and kans in the malnad free of the prescribed tree-tax for drawing toddy for *bona fide* domestic purposes as per Government Order No. 11897-906—Excise 485, dated 20th June 1898, for such number of trees as may be found necessary by the Excise Commissioner.

The licenses may be issued in the name of the applicant himself or of his nominees.

(2) Applications for the grant of tree-tapping licenses must be made in the prescribed form to the Excise Inspector of the Range concerned through the Local Treasury. Forms may be obtained from him or the Assistant Inspectors under him.

(3) Applications for tree-tapping licenses, for trees in occupied or alienated lands, should be countersigned by the owner of the trees intended to be marked in token of his consent. Applications for tree-tapping licenses for trees in State Forests and Plantations should be countersigned by the Forest Range Officer in token of his consent.

(4) Persons applying for the issue of tree-tapping licenses will be responsible to Government for all sums payable as tree-tax on account of the trees licensed therein to be tapped and also to tree-rent in the case of trees on Government unoccupied lands.

(5) On receipt of an application, the Inspector will at once take steps for the marking of the trees by an officer superior in rank to a Sub-Inspector and for the timely issue of the license. Applicants for trees shall point out to the marking officer, when required by the latter to do so, the trees applied for by them. Should they fail to do so after reasonable notice, the tree-tax and tree-rent paid by them shall be liable to be forfeited at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion.

(6) Deputy Commissioners may, subject to the orders of the Excise Commissioner from time to time, prescribe the minimum number of trees for which licenses will be granted and the minimum number to be entered in a single application. They may also direct that the trees situated in one village only shall be included in an application.

(7) No trees shall be tapped, nor shall toddy be drawn from any toddy tree, nor shall any pot be attached to any toddy tree, until the tree has been marked by the proper officer. But the removal of leaves for the purpose of making incisions and the preparation of the spathes or incisions for the drawing of toddy is permitted as soon as the application in the prescribed form has been delivered to the Treasury.

(8) For all toddy-yielding trees, tree-tapping licenses shall be annual. For the convenience of the licensee, applications for tree-tapping licenses will be received, trees will be marked and licenses will be issued during the fifteen days, and pots may be attached to such marked trees during the five days, immediately preceding the period to which they relate, to take effect from the commencement of such period,

provided that no toddy shall be removed from the trees except during the currency of such license.

(9) No tree shall be tapped for toddy without a license therefor to be obtained by payment of tree-tax at the following rates :—

Tree.	Tree-tax for each tree per annum including local cess.		
	Rs.	s.	p.
Date ..	1	1	0
Cocoanut..	2	2	0
Palmyra .	1	9	6
Bagani or Sago palm	1	9	6
Dadasal (Arenga wightii)	0	8	6

Note.—The licenses will be free of tax to the Mysore Government in the cases specified in clause (1) (b) and (c) above.

(10) In addition to the above tax, tree-rent at annas 4 per tree per annum with local cess thereon shall be paid for all Government trees tapped for the supply of toddy shops whether within or outside the Mysore Territories or in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

NOTE.—No trees upon Government occupied land can be tapped without the consent of the owner. The present arrangement as regards trees on alienated land will hold good subject of course to the levy by Government of tree-tax.

The amount shall be credited to the respective Departments concerned.

(11) The tree-tax and tree-rent (with local cess on both the items) shall be payable in the following instalments, unless the Excise Commissioner shall otherwise direct :—

Period within which license is applied for.	Proportion of tree-tax and tree-rent to be paid at the time of application for license.	Proportion of tree-tax and tree-rent to be paid before the end of the month following.
Between 1st July 1902 and 30th April 1903.	One-third.	The remaining two-thirds. But if the number of date, cocoanut and palmyra trees applied for be ten or less than ten, and of bagani and dadasal trees be five or less than five, the whole amount of tree-tax and tree-rent payable thereon, shall be paid with the application.
Between 1st May 1903 and 30th June 1903.	The whole	None.

(12) Under the arrangement which has been arrived at with the Government of Madras, the tree-tax on toddy produced by the trees in the Madras Presidency but consumed in the Mysore State, will be credited to the Mysore Government and *vice versa*. The rate of tree-tax to be paid in such cases will invariably be the highest in force on either side of the frontier. The following procedure shall be observed on the subject—

(a) Tree-tax on trees in the Madras Presidency for which tapping licenses are about to be taken out by Mysore shop-keepers, must be paid in one instalment to the Amildar of the Taluk concerned in the Mysore State, who will grant a receipt in the prescribed chellan form and certify at the foot that the applicant is a person entitled to take out tree-tapping licenses. The applicant will then make his application to British authorities in accordance with the Madras Government Tree-tapping Rules, and will obtain a Transport Permit from the Inspector concerned in the Mysore State for the transport of the toddy drawn from the frontier to the shop or depot for which it is intended, after having complied with all requirements of the Madras Government Rules.

- (b) A shop-keeper or renter in the Madras Presidency desiring to obtain toddy from trees growing in the Mysore Territory, will pay into the Tahsildar's Treasury concerned in the Madras Presidency, the tree-tax on the trees which he proposes to tap. The Tahsildar after satisfying himself that the applicant is a person who is entitled to take out a tree-tapping license, will grant a receipt with this fact certified at the foot.
- (c) The applicant will then proceed to make an application to the proper Mysore authorities in accordance with the Tree-tapping Rules in force in that State. The Mysore authorities concerned will accept the receipt and certificate as evidence that the amount mentioned has been paid, and that the applicant is a person by whom an application for a tree-tapping license may be made. It must, however, be distinctly understood that licenses may be refused at discretion in the case of trees reserved by the Excise Department, for the purpose of giving them rest or for other reason considered sufficient by the officer refusing the license. The issue of licenses, marking of the trees, etc., will be effected in precisely the same manner as if the applicant were a shop-keeper in the Mysore State, the number of trees to be licensed being calculated at the higher rate of the tree-tax, whether British or Mysore, if the rate is not the same on both sides of the frontier.
- (d) The Inspector concerned in the Mysore State will issue Transport Permits to the frontier in the usual way, care being taken, as far as possible, to prescribe a route which does not involve the toddy approaching any Mysore toddy shops. The latter should not be located along any of the main routes by which toddy is exported to the Madras Presidency, if it can be avoided; and the attention of the Deputy Commissioner concerned should be invited to the desirability of removing adjacent shops to a distance. It will be for the British officer to grant permits from the frontier on to the destination of the toddy.
- (e) Transport Permits, for toddy exported by rail, will be given in batches of seven or any other requisite number, one for each day, to allow of a Transport Permit being invariably attached to the Way-bill.
- (13) In the tree-tapping licenses granted on the application of British renters and shop-keepers, the following rule will be inserted--
- "All toddy drawn by the licensee shall, as soon as the pots containing it are removed from the trees, be immediately conveyed direct across the frontier into the Madras Presidency, under a General Transport Permit granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or other duly authorized officer or person. Transfers of toddy, even by way of gift, between the time of drawing and crossing the frontier, and tree-foot sales or sales in the open, or the disposal of the toddy in any other manner unauthorized by the rules in force, are strictly prohibited."
- (14) Licenses to British shop-keepers to tap trees in the Mysore State are granted in consideration of the payment of tree-tax to the British Government, and are liable to cancellation at its request, or that of any officer duly empowered by it in this behalf.
- (15) Toddy drawn from British trees may be allowed to pass across Mysore Territory on permits granted by British officials, provided they are countersigned by the Inspector of the Range in Mysore Territory through which the toddy is being transported.
- (16) Every person to whom a tapping license is granted for the manufacture of toddy either for local consumption or for export to British Territory, shall observe the following rules in tapping date trees--
- (a) Date trees shall be tapped only by professional men.
 - (b) Trees tapped one year shall not ordinarily be tapped the next year.
 - (c) Trees shall not be over-tapped or overworked.

- (d) In no date tree shall the initial incision be made at any point less than 3 feet from the ground, except in places where permission is specially given.
- (e) The depth and width of the incision shall not exceed one-third of the diameter of the tree, and the length of it shall not exceed eight inches.
- (f) Every fresh incision shall not be less than one foot above the last incision, except in localities where permission is specially given.
- (g) The central spike-like clusters shall not be touched. Of the lateral leaves not less than two layers of leaves shall be left, reckoning from the layers immediately next to the central clusters down to the top line of the incision; or in other words, above the top line of the incision not less than eight leaves shall be left excluding the central spike-like clusters, on that face of the tree on which the incision is made.
- (h) The licensee shall not cut or injure or permit to be cut or injured the trees licensed to him, or any other trees.
- (i) The licensee or his employer will be liable to pay a fine of one rupee for each tree in excess of three per cent of the number of trees marked for him which may die from over-tapping or careless tapping either during the lease or within six months after its expiration.
- (17) In every grove where toddy-yielding trees are tapped, a ladder shall always be kept by the tapmen to enable Excise officers to examine incisions or spathes, as the case may be, or to measure the incisions.

7. In case of any breach of the aforesaid Rules or of the conditions of the license, either by the licensee, or with his connivance or privity by any person in his employment, or in the event of the licensee neglecting to open his shops or to carry on his business with due care and attention, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose upon the licensee a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach or neglect, or at the option of the Deputy Commissioner to declare the money deposited with him forfeited, and to cancel the license, and to re-sell the exclusive privilege or otherwise dispose of it at the risk of the licensee, or to place it under the management of Government. When a license is cancelled, the rent for the whole period of the license shall become due at once; and all loss caused to Government by the cancellation of the license or by the re-sale or other disposal of the privilege, shall be made good by the licensee or his surety in the manner specified under para 3 above. All sums due shall be recovered in the same manner as if they were the arrears of land revenue.

8. The imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of a deposit or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding condition, shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of the licensee or his agents or employees for any offence punishable under the law for the time being in force.

No. R. 4091, dated 15th March 1902.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a dead-house for use in connection with the dispensary at Sargur, and under Section 7 of the said Regulation, the Deputy Commissioner is authorized to take order for the acquisition of the land in question:—

District—Mysore.
Taluk—Heggaddevankote.
Hobli—Sargur.
Village—Bidagalu.
Name of owner—Somappa, son of shan-
bhog Mariappa.
Survey No.—186.

Area required—4 guntas.
Boundaries—
North—S. No. 185.
East—Road and S. No. 184.
South—S. Nos. 187, 190 & 191.
West—Village boundary mark.

No. R. 4285, dated 31st March 1902.

C. Venkat Rao, B.A., District Sheristadar, Deputy Commissioner's office, Mysore, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Nanjangud Taluk, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Mr. C. D. Ramaswamaiya, on other duty or until further orders.

The Petition Box kept at the Dewan's Office, Bangalore, will be cleared at 12 noon every day, by the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, and, in his absence from Bangalore, by the Deputy Secretary.

By Order,
H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.